THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,371, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 52

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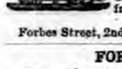
FOR CALCUTTA.



THE Steamer ARRATOON APCAR, will have immediate despatch for the above Port. For freight or passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 2nd September 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE fine 13 years A 1, Ship SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, 1,090 Tons. J. SINCLAIR, Commander, having half of her cargo engaged, will sail about the 2nd of October. For freight or passage, apply to

B. & A. HORMUSJEE.

6th September 1862.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship CHINA, (2,000 Tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain R. CURLING, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on FRIDAY, the 12th September, at 5 P.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 10th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

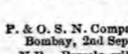
THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1862.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Wednesday, the 10th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship ORISSA, (1,650 Tons and 350 H.P.), Captain A. PARISH, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY the 14th September, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest not in the Ship on the 11th instant.

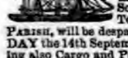
THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 1st Sept. 1862.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 13th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

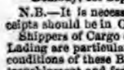
FOR KURRACHEE.



THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, "Limited," will despatch the S. S. CORINGA, to Kurrachee, with mails and passengers 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For freight and passage, &c. apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

FOR SURAT.



THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWELLEN, in charge, will leave for the above Port TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th, at noon positively.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the office,
Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO from Chinese Ports per Steam-ship *China*, are particularly requested to take notice, that as that vessel will leave for Suez on 12th instant, all packages will have to be removed forthwith, otherwise they will be landed at the owner's risk and expense.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.
Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th September 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Wings of the Wind*, Captain WAYLE, from London, are requested to send off Boats for the same as it comes to hand, failing which the Goods will be landed by Captain Whyle at their expense and risk, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship's deck.

FORBES & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Wings of the Wind*.
Bombay, 2nd September 1862.

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To commence with the admired Drama, entitled,
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To conclude with the entirely New Farce of the
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NOTICE.—In consequence of the disturbances in the Pit, during last Wednesday's Performance, the whole of the space occupied by it will be made into Stall Seats, and in future all persons creating noise or confusion in the Theatre will not merely be turned out, but will be handed over to the Police and prosecuted under the new Penal Code.

H. P. GRATTAN.

Dress Circle	Rupees	4
Stalls	,,	3
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N. B.—No Pit.

TO LET

SUITABLE GODOWNS. Apply to Dr. MUNCHERJEE SORABJEE, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

8th September 1862.

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SUITABLE PREMISES for a Merchant or Attorney's Office in Forbes Street. Apply to Mr. SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY SETNA at the Premises.

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Bombay, 15th May 1862.

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[From 16th June 1862, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distances. Miles.	STATIONS.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Sundays Extra.	Sundays Extra.
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
	Bombay ..... Dep.	8 0	8 30	3 0	7 45	5 25	5 35	8 45	2 30
2½	Byculla ..... ,,	8 22	8 52	3 17	8 0	5 57	5 53	9 0	2 45
5½	Dadur ..... ,,	8 35	...	...	8 13	6 44	...	9 13	2 56
8	Mahim ..... Arr.	...	...	...	8 22	5 55	...	9 22	3 7
9½	Ccorla..... dep.	8 48	...	...	...	...	6 11	...	...
16½	Bhandoop ..... ,,	9 13	9 40	...	...	...	6 43	...	...
20½	Tannah ..... ,,	9 30	9 57	4 9	...	...	7 0	...	...
33½	Callian ..... Arr.	10 10	10 37	4 43	...	...	...	...	...
	Callian ..... Dep.	10 15	...	4 50	...	...	...	...	...
40	Titwalla..... ,,	10 40	...	5 15	...	...	...	...	...
49½	Wasind ..... ,,	11 15	...	6 0	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Shapoor..... ,,	11 35	...	6 20	...	...	...	...	...
66½	Khurdee ..... ,,	12 20	...	7 25	...	...	...	...	...
	Geolburn Viaduct ,,	1 50	...	8 45	...	...	...	...	...
75	Kussarah ... Arr.	2 20	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11½ MILES.

		P.M.		A.M.					
	Egutpoora ... Dep.	6 0	...	5 30	...	...	...	...	...
90½	Nandore ..... ,,	6 50	...	6 30	...	...	...	...	...
106½	Decolaes for Nasick ..... ,,	7 50	...	7 40	...	...	...	...	...
126	Niphar ..... ,,	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...
136½	Lassulgaum ..... ,,	...	...	9 45	...	...	...	...	...
152	Munmar ..... ,,	...	...	10 55	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Nandgaum ..... ,,	...	...	12 5	...	...	...	...	...
193½	Chalisgaum... Arr.	...	...	1 45	...	...	...	...	...
	Callian ..... Dep.	...	A.M. 10 42	P.M. 4 48	...	...	...	...	...
41½	Budlapoor ..... ,,	...	11 10	5 15	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Narel..... ,,	...	11 55	6 0	...	...	...	...	...
67½	Tillowlee ..... ,,	...	12 25	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Campoolee ... Arr.	...	12 40	6 45	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

STATIONS.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Sundays Extra.	Sundays Extra.
		P.M.	P.M.	A.M.				
Khandalla ... Dep.	...	4 0	10 15	7 0	...	...	...	...
7½ Lanawlee ..... ,,	...	4 20	10 35	7 20	...	...	...	...
83 Kirkulla ..... ,,	...	5 50	...	7 53	...	...	...	...
91½ Tulligaum..... ,,	...	5 25	...	8 25	...	...	...	...
109 Kirkee ..... ,,	...	6 15	12 25	9 25	...	...	...	...
112½ Poona ..... Arr.	...	6 30	12 35	9 40	...	...	...	...
Poona ..... Dep.	...	...	...	A.M. 10 0	...	...	...	...
130½ Goroolee ..... ,,	...	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	...
146½ Kheirgaum ..... ,,	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	...	...
155½ Patus..... ,,	...	...	...	12 22	...	...	...	...
177 Decksal..... ,,	...	...	...	1 50	...	...	...	...
188½ Poomulwaree ... ,,	...	...	...	2 23	...	...	...	...
206½ Jehwoor ..... ,,	...	...	...	3 25	...	...	...	...
216½ Keim..... ,,	...	...	...	3 57	...	...	...	...
227½ Barsee Road..... ,,	...	...	...	4 40	...	...	...	...
237½ Marlesh ..... ,,	...	...	...	5 23	...	...	...	...
255½ Mohol ..... ,,	...	...	...	6 23	...	...	...	...
276½ Sholapore ... Arr.	...	...	...	7 25	...	...	...	...

UP TRAINS.

Distance. Miles.	STATIONS.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Week Days.	Sundays Extra.	Sundays Extra.
		P.M.	A.M.	P.M.					
	Sholapore ... Dep.	3 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20½	Mohol ..... ,,	4 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Marlesh ..... ,,	5 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48½	Barsee Road ..... ,,	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Keim ..... ,,	6 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Jehwoor ..... ,,	7 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87½	Poomulwaree ... ,,	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99½	Decksal..... ,,	8 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123½	Patus ..... ,,	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	Kheirgaum ..... ,,	10 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	Goroolee ..... ,,	11 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
163½	Poona ..... Arr.	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poona ..... Dep.	P.M. 12 35	9 0	3 30	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Kirkee ..... ,,	12 50	9 20	3 55	...	...	...	...	...
184½	Tulligaum..... ,,	...	10 20	5 30	...	...	...	...	...
194½	Kirkulla ..... ,,	...	10 55	6 5	...	...	...	...	...
202½	Lanawlee ..... ,,	2 45	11 20	6 55	...	...	...	...	...
205½	Khandalla ... Arr.	3 0	11 35	7 10	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

STATIONS.	Daily.	Daily.	Daily.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Week Days.	Sunday Extra.	Sundays Extra.
	A.M.	P.M.						
Campoolee ... Dep.	6 0	2 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
20½ Tillowlee ..... ,,	...	2 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
22½ Narel..... ,,	6 58	3 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
23½ Budlapoor ..... ,,	...	4 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
243 Callian..... Arr.	7 55	4 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
	P.M.		A.M.					
Chalisgaum .. Dep.	2 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Nandgaum ..... ,,	4 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41½ Munmar ..... ,,	5 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56½ Lassulgaum ..... ,,	6 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67½ Niphar ..... ,,	7 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67 Decolaes for Nasick ..... ,,	9 0	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...
103 Nandore ..... ,,	9 55	...	8 55	...	...	...	...	...
118½ Egutpoora ... Arr.	10 55	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11½ MILES.

	Kussarah ... Dep.	5 0	...	1 20	...	...	...	...	...
	Goolburn Viaduct ,,	6 0	...	2 50	...	...	...	...	...
126½	Khurdee ..... ,,	6 10	...	3 10	...	...	...	...	...
140½	Shapoor..... ,,	6 55	...	3 55	...	...	...	...	...
144	Wassind ..... ,,	7 10	...	4 15	...	...	...	...	...
153½	Titwalla... ..... ,,	7 40	...	4 50	...	...	...	...	...
160½	Callian..... Arr.	8 0	...	5 7	...	...	...	...	...
	Callian..... Dep.	8 5	4 50	5 12	...	...	...	...	...
255½	Tannah ..... ,,	8 45	5 30	5 55	...	8 0	...	...	...
259½	Bhandoop ..... ,,	9 0	...	6 10	...	...	...	...	...
267	Coorla ..... ,,	9 28	6 0	6 33	...	8 43	...	...	...
	Mahim..... ,,	...	...	...	9 20	...	7 0	10 0	8 0
270½	Dadur ..... ,,	...	...	6 41	9 28	...	7 9	10 10	8 9
274	Byculla ..... ,,	9 45	6 18	6 52	9 38	9 15	7 21	10 28	8 21
276½	Bombay ..... Arr.	10 0	6 30	7 4	9 50	9 30	7 33	10 35	8 33

N.B.—Tickets for Conveyance over the Ghauts will be issued at all Stations at the following Charges in addition to the Railway Fares. Bhore Ghaut—Palkee Rs. 4 each, and Ghaury at Rs. 1-4-0 per seat. Thull Ghaut—Phaetons at Rs. 6 and Carts at Rs. 2 per seat both worked by Horses.

N. B.—The 3 P. M. Down-Train will stop at Dadur on Saturdays only, at 3-25 P. M.

GOOLBURN RAVINE (KASSARA LINE.)

Tickets for Conveyance over this Ravine can be had at all Stations between Bombay and Khurdee, both inclusive, for the Down-Journey, at Kassara for Up-Journey, and at Callian Station for Passengers from the South-Eastern Line, at the following rate:—a two wheeled Cart drawn by a Horse at 8 annas per seat.

FOR SALE.

HOME NEWS, dated 26th July and 4th August, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE BEAUTIFUL BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND BITCH, quite young, has passed all the ordeals of a Bombay season, belonging to a Gentleman leaving the Presidency. She can be seen by giving three hours' previous notice. Apply to DOSSABHOY & BYRANJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 14th August 1862.

WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2) Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

*** *No connection whatever with any of the Booksellers in Bombay.*

24, Apollo Street.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Lately Received.

THE GRAMMAR OF ORNAMENT by OWEN JONES. Illustrated by Examples from various styles of Ornament; one hundred Folio Plates drawn on stone by F. Bedford, and printed in Colours by DAY AND SON. Imperial Folio. Price Rs. 160.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ELECTRO-PLATE.—HERBERT & Co. have just received some beautiful specimens of new pattern table requisities and ornaments.

THE CHILAS "CARD TRUET" comprises three frosted and cut Glasses for Pepper, Salt, and Mustard, the lower part of the stand forming a bell which is sounded by pressing down the handle.....price each Rs. 18 and 20 0

THE CARLTON BREAKFAST FRAME is one of those neat little affairs belonging to the table that can be placed between guests. They were first introduced at the Carlton Club on the occasion of a grand banquet, and are intended to hold Pepper, Salt, and Mustard Spoons &c., complete, each 5 8

PINT TANKARS with Glass bottoms, and richly chased bells, engine turned .....each Rs. 10 0

MUSTARD POTS and SALT CELLARS, very rich design double gilt, the set of three .....Rs. 18 and 20 0

PICKLE FORKS of every shape and pattern, with long handles of Pearl and Ivory...Rs. 3 to 7 0

EGG FRAMES with 4 and 6 cups, all new patterns very handsome .....each Rs. 18 to 25 5

THE NEW EGG WARMER is a novelty for the table. The Eggs are served up in these new warmers upon an entirely new principle, the eggs being kept hot by a warm-water well into which the Egg frame is made to fit, each .....Rs. 18 to 25 0

"ALADDIN" and Chimney stands .....Rs. 28 and 30 0

TOAST-RACKS; WINE and SPIRIT LABELS; MUFFINEERS; NUT-CRACKERS, &c., &c.

HERBERT & Co.

Rampart Row, 1st September, 1862.

P. S.—A fine collection of Silver Knives and Forks, &c., in handsome cases, adapted for presentation,—all modern and quite new patterns.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

Per Overland Mail.

PURE RE-CRYSTALLIZED NITRATE OF SILVER.
PYROGALLIC ACID.
THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TIN STILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c—the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

Also,

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to announce that he has started in business as a Mess, Commission and General Agent, and will be happy to receive orders for the purchase, or sale of Stores, Goods of all kinds, Carriages, Horses, Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Boats, Yachts &c. He also undertakes to clear Baggage through the Custom House, to provide Domestic Servants, and to render any other service in connection with his profession to those who will be good enough to favor him with their instructions.

C. C. STRETTELL,
Secretary, Gymkhana.

No. 4, Medow Street, or Gymkhana Tents, Esplanade.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, the undersigned will receive messages for Europe for transmission by the Bombay mail steamers to Jubal, thence by wire, up to 2 P.M. on the 12th and 27th of each month.

Messages to catch the Calcutta steamers at Galle received up to 4 P.M. on 15th and 30th of each month. Later dates are not safe.

For Telegraph forms, tariff, list of towns in Europe with which there is communication, and general conditions, apply at the Office.

THOMAS BLACK,
Supdt. P. & O. S. N. Co.,
Agent Telegraph to India Company.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Lately published.

LIVES OF LORD CASTLEREAGH AND SIR CHARLES STEWART, second and third Marquesses of Londonderry. From the Original Papers of the Family, and other sources, embracing a full Account of the Campaigns of 1813 and 1814 in Germany and France, and of the Congresses of Vienna, Laybach and Verona. By Sir ARCHIBALD ALISON, Bart. D.C.L. Author of the 'History of Europe.' In 3 vols. 8vo. price Rs. 24.

"The deeds and triumphs of Lord Castlereagh are part of our national history: and we rejoice that in Sir Archibald's volumes the public career of so distinguished a statesman and so noble-hearted a patriot has at length been set forth with a clearness, interest, and impartiality which alone were wanting to win for the noble object of the biography the long-deferred homage and admiration of his countrymen. This biography may be regarded as a pendant to the great *History* by which Sir Archibald Alison attained his fame, and with it will descend as a monument of his industry and genius to future time."—*Blackwood's Magazine, March* 1862.

Rampart Row, THACKER, VINING, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per Overland Mail.

A CRIBELLE and other Violin Strings, Violincello Strings, Guitar Strings, Double Bass Strings, B flat and E flat Clarionet Reeds, Bassoon and Obor Reeds.

Treatise on the instrumention of Military Bands, describing the character and proper employment of every Musical Instrument used in Reed Bands; by C. Maudel, Rs. 5 each.

Guide for Composers of Instrumental Music, showing the compass of all Instruments used in Orchestras and Military Bands; arranged according to their different dimensions, by Leopold Engelke. Price Rs. 5 each.

Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

HOPE HALL, FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 8th September 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 09/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s.11/16 d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 07/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	99½ to ¾.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	100.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 223 to 224 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
Bombay Bank	Rs1,000	4½ p. cent.	92 with divd.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	90 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	70 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	5½ do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	45½ to 46 do.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	200	.....	4 per cent. dis.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	10½ Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.8	2½ do.	Rs. 4 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 10 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,500 p. sh.	Rs. 22,000 paid.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,875 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 14,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	6,000	225 p. sh.	Rs. 3,800 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company.....	500	32 do.	Nomi. [only
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 100 Dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500	½p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	.....	Rs. 225 Dis.
Great Western Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	.....	Rs. 250 do.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	.....	Rs. 230 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	.....	do.
after Alec's Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	175	.....	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36	94¾
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	
Now Five Per Cent. Loan	105
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112½ to 112¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 249 Nominal
Cavolus.....	" 209 do.
Mexican Dollars.....	" 222 do.
German Crowns.....	" 213 do.
Five Frnc Pieces.....	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106¾
Gold Leaf	Rs. 10-6

FREIGHTS.

London no tonnage offering.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...£2 15s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
" (Seeds).....£1 7s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready.....£2 10s. 0d. Nominal.
" (Seeds).....£2
To China..... } Nominal.
To Clyde.....
To Calcutta and back .....Rs. 20 offered.

PRICES CURRENT (6TH SEPTEMBER, 1862.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba :		
New Broach, ready	Rs.	370 to 375
New Surat	"	375 to 377
New Dholleras, and Bhownagger	"	350 to 355
New Oomrawutee	"	365 to 375
New Compta, ...	"	360 to 370
New Dharwar Sawginned	"	490 to 495
New Barsee, and Nuggur	"	360 to 365
New Veraval	"	345 to 350
Khandeish	"	350 to 355
New Persicose	"	350 to 355
New Acoots	"	380 to 385
New Mangalore	"	345 to 350
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,575 to 1,580.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Cheloni...at Rs.		7 to 7-4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat.....	"	8 to 8-4 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White).....	"	36 to 38 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	"	28 to 30

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 3 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.

Ditto	at 4	ditto	1s. 11d. do.
Ditto	at 3	Ditto	1s. 11d. do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11d. do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11d. do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMBITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and ELSEWHERE.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and pawn of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d.
" 4 months' sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 3 months' sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 2 months' sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 1 month's sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
" On demand .....
On Scotland ..... } 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland .....
Circular Notes..... 1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the person enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names to full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for intulment at such Government Promissory Notes, in the transaction of executive and Estates, will be received for investment at current rates of Exchange, or for remittance in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where consultation can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to endorse all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee; Mr. R. S. W. Stoker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its branches.

JOHN CARDING,
Bombay, 2nd May 1862. Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do..... 5 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 6 per cent
On other Securities ..... 7 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight.....2s. 0d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto .....1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto .....1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto .....1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand .....1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent commission.

Hours of business .....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays.....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 5th September 1861. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... } 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Chuton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
3 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
September 5th, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand : also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" on demand ..... } 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland do. .....
On Ireland do. .....
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at more than 6 months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Sept. 6	China (s).....	Curling	Hongkong 11 Aug.
	James Lindsay	Broad	Liverpool 29 May.
7	Governor Higginson (s).....	Reyts	Beypore &c. 2 Sept.
	Duke of Wellington...	Weatheral ...	Calcutta 16 July.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Sept. 6	Nile	Young	Akyab.
	Shaftesbury	Bennison	Manilla.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald ...	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *China*, from Hongkong &c.—Mr. Blunt.

Per Steamer *Governor Higginson*, from Beypore &c.—Captain Nicholson, 108th Regt.; Captain McDonald, 108th Captain Nicholson, 108th Regt.; Captain McDonald, 108th Regt.; Captain Gordon, 108th Regt.; Captain Hodgson, 2nd Regt.; Cavalry; Lieut. Graham, 108th Regt.; Lieut. Tollemache, 108th Regt.; Lieut. Shaw, 18th Royal Irish; Lieut. Limmach, 108th Regt.; Lieut. Justice, 108th Regt.; Lieut. Maunies, 21st M. N. I.; Lieut. Justice, 108th Regt.; Lieut. Coplin, 108th Regt.; Lieut. Dyke, 108th Regt.; Major McCulloch; Mr. Wallace; and 30 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Manchester*, to Surat.—Mr. Davis and 91 natives.

Commenced Loading.

The ship *Sir John Somerset*, for Liverpool, began to load on Saturday last.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Liverpool.

Howdon.—165 bundles Steel; 500 kegs Nails; 55 cases Yellow Metals; 62 cases Copper; 2,974 packages Iron; 3,676 packages Machinery; and some packages Merchandise.

From Joods & Hodooda.

Phuttell Barry.—170 bags Cotton; 18,000 Kintar Salt; 13 packages Ivory; 4 Copper Pots; 8 packages Sundries.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER 1862.

For London.

Defiance.—4 pieces E. Teeth, 14 cwt. 4 qrs. 1 lb., Ravergur Coovergur; 180 pieces and loose E. Teeth, 7 cwts. 3 qrs. 13 lbs., Bovanjee Vullybhoy; 2 boxes Indian Condiments, Forbes & Co.; 142 bales cotton, 47½ cwt., Volkart Brothers; 72 cases Gum Animi, 94 cwt., Fernandes.

For Liverpool.

Veritas.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.; 3 half bales Wool, 4½ cwt., Ralli Brothers.

Norah Greame.—1½ bales Cotton, 4½ cwt., J. P. Cornforth and Co.

Sir John Lawrence.—1,000 bags Linseed, 1,750 cwt., G. Burstall and Co.

Negotiator.—200 bales Cotton 700 cwt., Dossabhoy Hormusjee; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Egiria.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsay and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.; 350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy Ghista.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Aratoon Apcar.*—6 boxes China Glass Bangles, 18,000 pairs, Dorabjee Hookerjee; 6 cases China Silk Piece Goods, 700 pieces, Kirparam Harnamram; 1 case China Silk Piece Goods, 640 pieces, Golabroy Balmukund; 3 cases China Silk Piece Goods, 269 pieces, Jewraz Sungany; 3 cases, E. Chintz, 300 pieces; 3 cases China Silk Piece Goods, 229 pieces, Javarecmull Guneshdass; 1 case China Silk Piece Goods, 57 pieces; 1 case Books; Cardamoms ½ cwt., Kursonlall Ramdyall; 1 case China Silk Piece Goods, 81 pieces; bale E. W. Twist, 309 lbs., Nundram Rampurtab; 1 case China Silk Piece Goods, 80 pieces, Rambux Jumnadass.

City of Palace.—50 Barrels E. Coal Pitch, 150 cwt.; 20 bundles E. Okum, 20 cwt., Ebramjee Suliamonjee.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—August 21, Steamer *Bengal*, Henry, from Suez, 4th August; touched at Aden 9th August, Galle 16th August and Madras 21st August.

Ships *Lord of Clare* and *Omar Pasha*, (particulars not received.)

August 26, Ship *Isis*, (particulars not received.)

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—August 30, Ship *Alnwick Castle*, Taylor, from Gravesend 27th May.

DEPARTURES.—August 30, Screw Steamer *Lady Jocelyn*, Ker, to Calcutta.

August 31, Ship *Captain Cook*, Clean, to London via Tuticorein.

CHINA.

ARRIVALS.—August 6, Steamer *Norna*, Bain, from Bombay 10th July.

August 7, Steamer *Columbian*, Skottowe, from Bombay 14th July.

DEPARTURES.—July 23, Steamer *Orissa*, Parish, for Bombay.

July 30, Ship *J. Jejeebhoy*, Parker, for Bombay.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Myers, Lieut. C. B., H. M.'s 16th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Dwarka.
Westonscott, Lieut. N., H. M.'s 16th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Rajkote.
Lempriere, Lieut., Bombay Artillery, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Swindle, Major, 6th Dragoons, on leave, to Poona.
Prior, Lieut. Colonel, 6th Dragoons, on leave, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Saturday, 6th September 1862.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.

2. The Weekly Committee of Survey, will assemble on Monday next, the 8th instant, at 11 A. M., at Messrs. Jeewanjee Eduljee and Sons, No. 1, Medow Street, opposite the Auction Room of Messrs. Bennett and Co., to examine and report on the state of the necessaries arrived per ship *Winterther*.

3. Surgeon Hanbury, H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, has been granted leave of absence, from the 7th instant to 8th October next, on private affairs.

Bombay, Sunday, 7th September 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I. the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 5th Sept. 1862.

Colonel Younghusband, C.B., Staff Corps, recently returned from furlough will resume his appointment of Assistant Adjutant General to the Scinde Division.

Major Macleod, Staff Corps, at present Acting Assistant Adjutant General to the Scinde Division, will on being relieved proceed and take command of the 8th Regiment N. I.

Captain C. Thompson Cadre, 2nd European Regiment L. I., will continue to officiate for Paymaster Hepworth.

Lieut. H. B. Edwards Cadre, 2nd European Regiment L. I., is appointed to act as Instructor of Musketry to the 100th Foot pending further orders.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN FRUSHARD, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 6th September 1862.

Mr. W. May, Midshipman, supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, is permitted leave to proceed to England under the sanction of Government Regulation No. 587, of the 15th July last, and under the New Furlough Regulations.

The *Berenice*, will be paid on Monday, the 8th instant, at 11 A.M.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE COMET.

SIR,—Though some notices of the approximate positions of the Comet have appeared in your columns, and among others a very creditable series in your issue of to-day—made too by a native, I am surprised that the Observatory has remained dumb. The Madras Astronomer has not been so, though the only observations I have seen from him were too near to enable me to arrive at any trustworthy elements of its orbit. Indeed the only notice I have seen of it except in your own columns was one in the *Times of India*, by some one who must be an ignoramus not to know that Draconis is a genitive case.

It was quite distinct on Thursday evening in the SW., but with very little remains of a tail.—I am, yours, &c.,

Bombay, 6th Sept. 1862. SIGMA.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

SIR,—Having read a great deal for several months back in the Bombay papers respecting the want of management, (or rather the presence of mismanagement) and due foresight in providing against the several allegations in these charges, I am anxious to suggest a remedy that would put a stop to such complaints for the future. Let the Board of Directors of that Company in London, with the aid of the Government, appoint a local Board of Directors to look after their affairs here and remedy all the complaints and causes thereof the same as the G. I. P. Railway have done.

I object to invest such corporate authority and power in any *one* man *whoever* he may be. Nepotism and favoritism does and will exist everywhere, and if a *toady* will so far *lickepittle* to a Chairman as to get his ear and into his good graces, only see the fearful results and injury to individuals and still more to the interests of the line generally. Again where is your appeal? Now, the *one* man becomes absolute and imperially despotic; a local Board would consist of many men composed of intelligence, and various views, and collectively as a body would, doubtless, come to a sane and rational conclusion on all matters under their consideration, each being a check upon the other, which would of itself command the public confidence and support. Such a system is adopted by a neighbouring railway company of vast capital, extent, and resources, it answers and the public are not nauseated by police reports, mechanics' and overseers' actions for wages, breach of contract, abrupt dismissals, capricious and paltry tyranny, &c. No petty differences and jealousies in one department, no jarring elements in another, and no ill-judged preferences in the Engineering appointments. No favorite *pareenu* pitchforked over the heads of older, wiser, and more experienced men and advanced to the top of the ladder to the chagrin and annoyance of the Staff. Can the other well-deserved and deserving officers work with heart, soul, or spirit on seeing such undue preference? No! indifference and thorough disgust must actuate their feelings as men, and ultimately ruinously affect the working, well-being, and general interest of the Company and the Shareholders property. Let then a *Local Board* be at once sanctioned and a *Chief* Engineer appointed, and I have little doubt that you will henceforward hear no more of the disheartening details of favoritism, mismanagement, delays, engineering mistakes, and speculative experiments and non-professional drawbacks, law-suits, &c., &c., &c., which distinguish no other Railway Company so pre-eminently as the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

PAX IN BELLO.

Bombay, 6th September 1862.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE—

At Saugor, Central India, on the 25th August, at St. Peter's Church, by the Revd. J. F. A. Gavin, M.A., Chaplain, Captain Frederick Morris Alexander, 8th Madras Light Cavalry, son of the late Colonel James Alexander, 8th Madras Light Cavalry, to Constance Helen, daughter of James John Kinloch, Esq., Kair Kincardineshire.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE—

At St. John's Church, Calcutta, on the 20th August, by the Revd. J. Cave Browne, Frederick Collier, Esq., to Ellen Elizabeth Siddons, youngest daughter of the late F. G. Siddons, Esq.

DEATH—

At Calcutta, on the 20th August, Charlotte, relict of the late Captain J. Hullock.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS—

At Poonamallee, on the 30th August, the wife of Mr. Inspector H. Beeby, of the Mofussil Police, of a daughter.

At Perambore, on the 31st August, the wife of Lieut. H. S. Court, 44th Regt. N. I., of a son, prematurely.

DEATHS—

At Madras, on the 26th August, Mrs. Georgiana Augusta, the wife of Mr. J. C. Croker, Accountant General's Office, aged 24 years 8 months and 7 days.

At Bangalore, on the 29th August, aged one year and two months, Annie Georgina Gordon, only child of Major Lionel Bridge, 3rd Royal Horse Brigade.

At Madras, on the 31st August, Captain T. B. Hale, of the Isabella Blyth.

CEYLON.

MARRIAGES—

At St. Stephen's Church, Kandy, by the Revd. E. C. LaBrooy, on Wednesday, the 23rd July, Mr. Henry Gordon Perera, to Miss Annie Maria Reid.

At the Scots Kirk, Kandy, on the 14th August, by the Revd. J. Watt, B.A., Mr. Arthur Allan Graham, to Sarah Maria, youngest daughter of Mr. J. A. Kwesius.

DEATHS—

At Colombo, on the night of the 30th July, Mr. George Parker Ingram, aged 49 years.

At Galle, of fever, on the 4th August, Miss Cecilia Margaret De Zilva, Monitor of the Female Superior School, daughter of late Mr. Adam De Zilva, Merchant and Commission Agent, aged 16 years.

Drowned while bathing at Ellagalla Estate on the 10th August, William Spalding, Esq., Beredewelle Estate, aged 21 years.

SINGAPORE.

BIRTHS—

At Singapore, on the 14th August, the wife of George Nolan, Esq., Civil Engineer, of a son.

At Alma Cottage, River Valley Road, on the 16th August, the wife of J. W. Reed, Esq., Commander of H. M. S. *Rifleman*, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES—

At St. Andrew's Church, on the 14th August, by the Revd. W. W. Garrett, of H. M. S. *Scout*, James Lyall, Esq., to Maude Caroline, fourth daughter of the late Peter Broun, Esq., Colonial Secretary West Australia.

At Singapore, on Wednesday, the 13th August, at the Roman Catholic Church of the Good Shepherd, by the Very Revd. J. M. Beurel, M.A. Mr. William Phipps, Commander of the Brig *Eolian*, to Petronella, Aelict of the late Mr. Henry Cornelius, of Pinang.

CHINA.

BIRTHS—

At Shanghai, on the 31st July, Mrs. Herbert Hancock, of a daughter.

At Hankow, on the 24th July, the wife of Craven Wilson, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE—

On the 30th July, at the Church of our Saviour, Shanghai, by the Rev. W. R. Beach, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, the Rev. T. S. Parkes of Canton, to Miss Priscilla A. Ashwell, of Bishop Stortford, Herts.

DEATHS—

At Shanghai, on the 21st August, John Malcolm, son of the late John Malcolm, Esq., of Liverpool, aged 25 years.

At Tien-tsin, on the 13th August, of cholera, Pincus Friedlander, Manager of Messrs. Phillips, Moore and Co.'s house at that port.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer "CHINA," will be closed on FRIDAY, the 12th September, at 2 o'clock P.M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 3 o'clock P.M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

	Vid Marseilles.	*Vid Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce.....	Rs. 0 6 0	.....
" ½ " ..... "	0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
" 1 " ..... "	0 14 0	.....
" 1 " ..... "	1 0 0	0 8 0
" 2 " ..... "	2 0 0	" 1 0 0

MAILS FOR ADEN.

The Mails for ADEN per Steamer "SEMIRAMIS," will be closed on FRIDAY next, the 12th instant, at 10 o'clock A.M. Letters, &c., sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage which must be prepaid.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's steamer "ORISSA," will be closed on SATURDAY, the 13th September, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th September. Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—SEPTEMBER 1862.

Full Moon .....Monday 8d. 0h. 48.7m. P.M.
Last Quarter .....Tuesday 16d. 9h. 13.7m. A.M.
New Moon.....Wednesday 24d. 1h. 48.8m. A.M.
First Quarter .....Tuesday 30d. 9h. 1.2m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour* Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour* Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	8	Nativity of V. Mary.	5 47	6 8

trict for the delivery of a certain quantity of cotton, and, according to custom, paid half purchase money in advance. He failed to deliver, and we sued upon the contract. We obtained a decree in the Sadder Ameen's Court on 23rd November 1853, and on appeal in the Judge's Court on 27th November 1854. The defendant then appealed to the Sudder, and his appeal was dismissed with costs on 30th January 1857. His property was then attached, and almost simultaneously he died. Claimants then rose up against the attachment. We again obtained decrees in our favor, and an appeal was again made in August 1861—ten years fighting for a paltry sum, which would have been abandoned long ago, save that we objected to being *done*. This is an extreme case, but it has occurred, and might occur again I have endeavoured to show then, that the evil exists; that the law does not provide a remedy; and that we cannot find a remedy for ourselves. I therefore ask leave to endeavour to provide one by further legislation.

The Act which I propose to bring before the Council will be very similar to one which was, on the 16th Jan. 1858, introduced in the Legislative Council of India by the late Mr. LeGeyt, and which was subsequently withdrawn. It cannot be brought forward this Session, but I think the delay will be of advantage rather than otherwise, for the subject is a very difficult one, and I hope that, as attention has now been drawn to it, we may receive from competent authorities many useful hints.

I now beg to move for leave to bring in "A Bill for the better Suppression of Frauds in the Cotton Trade in the Presidency of Bombay."—*Deccan Herald, Sept. 3.*

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

ADMIRALTY CHARTS.

No. 649 of 1862. MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 31st July 1862.

From the ACTING SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,

To the OFFICIATING COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

SIR,—I have the honor by direction of His Excellency the Governor in Council to request that you will inform me with reference to the letter marginally quoted, what are the orders and rules, and from what authority, under which charts are obtainable at the office of the Draftsman H. M.'s Indian Navy.

2. Also why the public should not get all the charts they require at that office for cost price, or a reasonable advance on it; or at some shop the owner of which will be responsible to the Indian Naval Draftsman (as officially charged with the duty of supplying official charts) for always having a supply on hand.

3. Who is the Admiralty Agent and under whose and what orders does he act in this matter, and why does he not keep charts on hand if it is his duty to do so?

4. Further I am directed to request you will be good enough to point out what you recommend should be the rule in this matter.

5. In a port like Bombay, there should be no doubt or difficulty, or needless trouble or expense in getting the best official charts.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

W. L. MEREWETHER, Major,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To His Excellency Sir H. B. E. FRERE, K.C.B., &c. &c.,
Marine Department.

HON'BLE SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Acting Secretary Major Merewether's letter, No. 649 of the 31st ultimo, requiring information on certain points connected with the supply of Charts to private parties in Bombay, and in reply to the 1st and 2nd paras. thereof, beg to refer to the correspondence ending with Government Resolution No. 1132, of the 9th September 1859, for the reasons that led to double price being charged for all Charts supplied from the Observatory.

2. With reference to the 3rd para. I beg to state to your Excellency in Council that there is no regularly constituted Agent for the sale of Admiralty Charts, but I find that in April 1861 the Hydrographer to the Admiralty sent to Commodore Wellesley three copies of all the principal Charts and Plans from the Cape of Good Hope to the Eastern Archipelago and China to be placed in Depôt at Bombay, either for sale or for the use of the Indian Navy if required. As these Charts were not wanted for the Indian Navy, they were made over to the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port for sale to such merchant ships as might stand in need of them; but I do not consider that this simple instance can be regarded as having constituted the Master Attendant an Agent for the sale of the Admiralty Charts,—an office which, in England is generally filled by some Stationer or Nautical Instrument-maker.

3. Adverting to the concluding para. of the letter under reply, I would suggest that the better means of meeting the wants of the public in this particular would be for the Admiralty to appoint one of the book-selling firms of this place their agents. In 1859, it was ascertained that Messrs. Smith Taylor & Co. were willing to undertake the task provided the exclusive privilege of selling the Charts were secured to them, but as there was not any one here empowered to act for the Admiralty the matter was allowed to drop.

4. While on this subject, I deem it right to draw your Excellency's attention to the correspondence forwarded to this Office with Government Resolution No. 703 of the 7th October last, from which it will be gathered that there is now no separate Hydrographical Department in the India Office, but that whatever Charts are required for the public service in India are to be supplied by the Admiralty under certain conditions therein set forth.—I have, &c.,

J. PRINGLE, Captain,
Officiating Commander-in-Chief I. N.

Bombay, 5th August 1862.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.—No 749.
Bombay Castle, 3rd September 1862.

Letter from the Commander-in-Chief I. N., No. 590 dated 5th August.

Reports in regard to the rules under which Official Charts may be obtained at the office of the Indian Naval Draftsman.

Resolution.—The Secretary of State to be requested to ascertain from the Admiralty what arrangements are made with their Agents for the sale of Charts, and how the sale of Charts at outposts, is usually managed.

PRICES OF CHARTS.

To the Editor of the Times of India.

SIR,—In reply to a letter in your paper of to-day, signed "Observer," I beg to offer the following remarks:—

In order that the public should not make a short-shop of the Indian Naval Draftsman's Office, all charts sold are purposely charged double price with fifteen per cent. commission thereon—that is to say, to all merchants, captains, and private individuals, but to Captains of foreign men-of-war the charge is only five per cent. above prime cost. Hence what a foreign man-of-war would pay only Rs. 13-14-7 for, a merchant vessel would have to pay Rs. 28-8: for Karmchee Harbour to the former would be only Rs. 6-8, but to the latter Rs. 13-8, and so on. This is, however, not done *sub rosa*. Every Captain coming to purchase charts at the Observatory is warned about the high price he will have to pay, and is also informed that if he goes to the Admiralty Agent in the Fort he can get them at cost price without any commission; but they invariably say that the Admiralty Agent has none. How this can be I do not know, for, as he is allowed twenty per cent. on all he sells, it is his interest to keep a supply equal to the demand. The Agent for the sale of Admiralty charts at Bombay is some one in the Master Attendant's Office. If persons object to the price charged at the Observatory, why come there? Why not go to the Admiralty Agent or the shops?

19th July. THE I. N. DRAFTSMAN.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

CHINA COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Through Kedgeree, 2nd September.

HONGKONG, *14th August.*

Per steamer *River*—Opium at Hongkong. The market for Bengal drug has rapidly advanced during the last few days, owing principally to extensive speculative transactions which the moderate supplies arrived by last steamer were inadequate to meet. To-day's quotations are—Patna seven hundred and thirty-two dollars and-a-half. Benares seven hundred dollars. Malwa seven hundred and twenty dollars.

Opium at Shanghai, second August—A fair business has been done in Malwa. Patna five hundred and five taels. Malwa five hundred and sixty taels.

Exchange at Hongkong has again declined. On London, four shillings six pence three farthings. First Class Private Papers four shillings seven pence. On Calcutta two hundred and twenty-three rupees. On Bombay two hundred and twenty-four rupees.

Exchange at Shanghai—On London Bank Bills six shillings four pence half penny. First Class Private six shillings five pence. On Bombay three hundred and thirteen rupees.

Rice in good demand at enhanced rates.

Good Bengal cargo two dollars seventy cents. per picul.

*** We hear that several parties received their telegrams of the above China Commercial News from Calcutta on the 3rd instant. Will the Electric Telegraph Officials account for this?—ED. *B. G.*

CALCUTTA.

5th September 1862.

Government Paper four per cent. four and three quarters to five discount premium.

Five per cent. five and half to three quarters premium.

Five and half per cent. thirteen and a quarter to half premium.

Exchange on London, first class credits two shillings and three-eighths.

Freights to London dead weight, fifty shillings. Jute sixty to sixty-five shillings. Seeds seventy-five shillings.

Grey Shirtings fourteen by thirteen, seven pound, forty inch six rupees and eight annas per piece. Madapollams thirteen by eleven, three pounds thirty-two inch two rupees and twelve annas per piece. Mule Twist, number forty, good second, six annas and eleven pies per morah.

Market for Piece-Goods firm, but little doing. Market for Twist active.

MADRAS.

3rd September 1862.

Government Paper, five and a-half, eleven and quarter per cent. premium.

Fives, four and a-half premium.

Fours, six per cent. discount.

Document Bills, two shillings and a penny.

Freight, dead weight, twenty shillings. Cotton, seventy shillings.

Interest on Loans, ten per cent.

Money market, increased demand for money.

Forty inch Grey Shirtings, seventy pounds, six rupees and six annas.

Number forty, Mule Twist, good second, per bundle, four rupees and ten annas.

MADRAS, *3rd Sept.* 9 A.M.

Steamer *Indiana* from Calcutta anchored.

GALLE, *4th Sept.* 5-30 A.M.

THE Steamer *Nubia* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, *4th Sept.* 3 P.M.

THE Steamer *Enaeu* sailed for China.

MADRAS, *6th Sept.* 11 A.M.

THE Steamer *Nubia* anchored from Suez.

MADRAS, *September 6th*, 7-40 P.M.

THE Steamer *Nubia* sailed for Calcutta.

MADRAS, *September 6th*, 9-30 P.M.

THE Steamer *Indiana* sailed for London.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has applied to the supreme government, requesting that an order may be immediately issued, releasing all Officers appointed to the new line regiments who may be employed in the Civil or Public Works' Departments, from their connection with those branches of the public service with a view to their immediately joining their respective corps. This order will appear immediately, as the Governor General has replied to Sir Hugh Rose, to the effect that his views, not only as regards these officers, but in respect to the employment generally of Officers of British regiments on the Staff, are entirely concurrent with those of the home government, as already communicated to his Excellency. The departments in which the Officers above referred to are employed have been ordered to make arrangements for filling up their appointments as soon as possible; so as to enable them to join their new regiments, which they will do at the public expense. These arrangements will vacate several very desirable appointments, which we hope to see filled by the nomination of deserving and competent officers, of whom scores are to be found living all over the country in the farcical performance of "general duty;" and who would gladly accept any employment that would utilise their time.—*Englishman, Aug.* 26.

LOCAL.

A SUPPLEMENT to the *Bombay Government Gazette* was published on Saturday, containing a Bill which it is intended to introduce into the local Legislative Council for bringing under the Regulations and Acts of the Presidency of Bombay, the Province of Sattara and certain villages and lapsed States in the Collectorate of Sholapore and in the Southern Mahratta Country.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.—We understand that a requisition is in course of signature to the Sheriff of Bombay to call a public meeting to consider of the means for alleviating the now great distress in Lancashire. His Excellency the Governor it is understood will preside on the occasion, and it is expected that the meeting will be held on Wednesday the 17th; but, of this, due notice will be given by advertisement in the newspapers.

WE are informed that intelligence was received by the last mail from Rome from Cardinal Barnabo to the effect that it is the intention of the Propaganda Fide to confer the Holy Mitres on the Revd. J. Esseiva, S. J. and Revd. G. Cook, S. J., the former as Roman Catholic Bishop of Derbe in Asia Minor, and the latter as Roman Catholic Bishop in *Partibus Infidelium.*

GAS FOR BOMBAY.—At a recent meeting of the Municipal Commissioners, a letter was read from Mr. Evans, as Chairman of the Bombay Gas Company, dated London, 4th August 1862, regarding two sites in Bombay suitable for establishing Gas works, namely, Ark Farm or a spot not far from the Byculla Bridge and Station, and requesting that the Board's reply be sent to their Solicitor, Mr. Leathes. It was resolved, that Mr. Leathes be informed that the Municipal Commissioners will offer no objection to the Gas Company establishing their works on either of the sites mentioned in Mr. Evan's letter.

THE ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.—On the 30th ultimo a [illegible] from the purchasers of land in the Elphinstone Circle had an interview with the Municipal Commissioners for the purpose of considering the new design for the buildings. It was arranged.—1st, that the interior width of the arcade should be only 8 feet instead of 10. 2nd, that the end arches of the arcade were to be only 6 feet 6 inches in width. 3d, that 3 feet were to be allowed for the outside piers of the arcade. From this it will be seen that the extreme width of the arcade is to be 11 feet instead of 10; the Commissioners having granted 1 foot extra to the purchasers free of all charge. 4th, the purchasers are only bound to build the *arcade* of Porebunder stone; for the rest of the buildings such materials as the purchasers may deem advisable, may be used. It may be mentioned that the plan of the side elevation was merely shown by Mr. Scott in order to let the side view of the arcade be seen. The purchasers not binding themselves to adopt that or any other design in the side streets. Mr. Scott was to send the Commissioners a copy of the design as soon as they returned him the Plans. The Commissioners have since consented to the proposals of the deputation, but with regard to the "arcades" they wish it to be clearly understood that the entire frontage of the buildings facing the circle, namely the arcade and the covered verandahs above it, shall be constructed of "Porebunder stone"; and farther, that the ground over which the arcade is built, shall continue to be the property of the public, over which the purchasers will have no claim whatsoever. In respect to the side frontages, the Commissioners leave the design to be fixed upon by the purchasers, the only condition they will impose in regard to it is that the frontage shall be of an uniform plan. The Commissioners request the Committee to furnish them at their earliest convenience with a copy of the Plan of the front and side elevations, and likewise with the necessary Specifications.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M. 6th September 1862.

BROACH.—Rainy. Ther. 70.
BULSAR.—Cloudy SW. calm.
GOA.—Cloudy hot north light.
KOLAPORE.—Cloudy SW. light.
KURRACHEE.—Fair SW.
MADRAS.—Fine SW. Ther. 83.
PAUMBEN.—Fair Ther. 86.
SURAT.—Cloudy and sultry.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

THE following Bill, which it is intended to introduce into the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, is together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it published for general information:—

A Bill for bringing under the Regulations and Acts of the Presidency of Bombay the Province of Sattara, certain Villages and lapsed States in the Collectorate of Sholapore and in the Southern Maratta Country, certain lands ceded to the Government of Bombay for Railway purposes and the District of North Canara, with the exception of the Talooka Candapoor, and for excluding the Village of Moochundee, Purgunnah, Jutt, from the operation of the Regulations and Acts of the Presidency of Bombay.

Whereas it is expedient for the better administration of justice in the Province of Sattara that the said Province should be brought under the Regulations and Acts of the Presidency of Bombay, and whereas certain villages which now belong to Government in Sholapoor and the Southern Maratta Country have not yet been made subject to the operation of the general Regulations and Acts affecting the Bombay Presidency; and whereas certain villages and lands have been ceded by His Highness the Gulcowar and His Excellency the Nawab of Suckeen to the Government of Bombay for Railway purposes, and it is expedient that such villages and lands should be made subject to the Regulations and Acts of the said Presidency; and whereas the District of North Canara which formed a part of the Presidency of Fort Saint George has, with the exception of the Talooka of Candapoor, been detached from the Presidency and annexed to the Presidency of Bombay from the sixteenth day of April 1862, and now forms part of the latter, and it is expedient that the said District should be brought under the Regulations and Acts of the Presidency of Bombay; and whereas the village of Moochundee, Purgunnah Jutt, in the Sattara Territories, was inadvertently included in Act VI. of 1842, by which certain villages in the Southern Maratta Country were brought under the operation of the Regulations and Acts of the Presidency of Bombay; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I. *The Province of Sattara rendered subject to the Regulations and Acts of the Bombay Presidency.* I. The villages in the Province of Sattara, as described in the Schedule A to this Act, shall, from and after the 1st day of January 1863, be subject to the Regulations and Acts which are or shall at any time hereafter be in force within the territories subject to the Presidency of Bombay.

Certain villages in the Southern Maratha Country rendered subject to the Regulations and Acts of the Bombay Presidency. II. The villages in the Southern Maratha Country described in the Schedule B to this Act shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be subject to the Regulations and Acts which are or shall at any time hereafter be in force within the territories subject to the Presidency of Bombay.

III. *All such parts of villages and lands mentioned in Schedule C as have been delivered over for Railway purposes, rendered subject to the Regulations and Acts of the Bombay Presidency.*—All such parts of villages and lands mentioned in Schedule C to this Act as have been delivered over to the Government of Bombay for Railway purposes shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be subject to the Regulations and Acts which are or shall at any time hereafter be in force within the territories subject to the Presidency of Bombay.

IV. *The District of North Canara rendered subject to the Regulations and Acts of the Bombay Presidency.*—The District of North Canara, with the exception of the Talooka of Candapoor, shall, from and after the sixteenth day of April 1862, be subject to all Regulations and Acts which are or shall at any time hereafter be in force within the Territories subject to the Presidency of Bombay.

V. *Saving of Acts, &c., done in such District before the passing of this Act.*—Nothing in this Act shall affect any acts done or proceedings held or any sentence passed or order made in the District of North Canara previously to the passing of this Act.

VI. *The village of Moochundee to be hereafter excluded from the operation of the Regulations and Acts of the Bombay Presidency.*—The village of Moochundee, Purgunnah Jutt, in the Sattara Territories, which was included in Act VI. of 1842, by which certain villages in the Southern Maratha Country were brought under the Regulations and Acts of the Presidency of Bombay shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be excluded from the operation of the Regulations and Acts of the Presidency of Bombay, anything in the said Act VI. of 1842 to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—SATURDAY, 6TH SEPT.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

CHARGE OF THEFT.—Purshotum Dhunjee, Ganglee Gocul, and Narrayen Dongursee, were charged with stealing a quantity of jewellery and other articles of the value of Rs. 147-4, on the 18th instant.

Cursonjee Runsord, a goldsmith, said,—I reside at Mandavie Bunder, but am an inhabitant of Cutch. On the night of Gokul Ushtmee I saw in the box all the articles enumerated in the list; they were all safe in my shop. I locked the box and kept the key with me. I went out about 12 o'clock at night, securing my shop with a padlock, the key of which I kept with me. I do not know the prisoners. About 2 o'clock in the morning I returned, and found these three prisoners and the box in custody of the Police. The box was broken in the shop. This iron spike (produced) was lying near the box. The box and its contents are my property valued at about Rs. 147.

Nursee Mohunjee, said,—I am in the employ of one Leela Posta. On the night in question I awoke on hearing a sound as of removing the bolts of a door of a shop about three shops from where I was sleeping. I called out "Cursonjee have you returned." Some one made a sound indicating the affirmative. I determined to light a cheroot, and seeing a light in the prosecutor's house as the door was ajar, I opened it, and saw three persons inside. These three persons (the prisoners), the second and third prisoner pointed me and ran, as I raised an alarm of "thief! thief!" A sepoy came to the shop and then went after them. I seized the first prisoner. The other two prisoners were brought to the shop. The prosecutor came shortly afterwards. The Policeman searched them. This part of a nose-ring was found on the second prisoner, and the finger-ring with the third one. I never saw them in my life before that night, but there were two lights burning. It was not dark.

Ballajee Ganesh, Police Daffadar, stated,—That at the time in question, he heard an alarm of thief! thief!! a Musjid Bander cross road. On running to the spot he saw the prisoner Ganglee Gocul running from the place where the alarm was raised, he was followed by a sepoy. Witness stopped the prisoner and went back to the prosecutor's shop where he (prisoner) was searched and part of a nose-ring found in his pocket. The first prisoner was in custody at the shop. The box was open and an iron spike lying near it. The prosecutor arrived and claimed the nose ornament as his property. The prisoner Narronjee was brought to the shop, when he was searched and a gold ring was found in his pocket. The prosecutor claimed it as his.

Police sepoy No. 424 corroborated the testimony of the last witness, and added that he took the other prisoner into custody.

His Worship adjourned the further investigation of the case until (this day), Monday.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for trial this day.

35. Wanoo Sadasseojee and another *vs.* Nurrotumdass Madowdass and another.

41. Sewnarayen Jairaz and another *vs.* Luckmichund Munneeram.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Saturday, 6th Sept. 1862.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Jetta Amra and another vs. Bappojee Munsaram.

Mr. Barton, appeared for the plaintiff.

The defendant in person.

This was an action of ejectment. It appeared that the house in question had been let in February 1859 to Suntabace, wife of the defendant, who, according to the plaintiff's story, sold it in September 1860 to Chutta Pudma and Heera Hatta, and they afterwards sold it again to the present plaintiffs. When the latter sale was effected, the defendant was renting the house, when they succeeded in getting him to enter into an agreement to pay them a monthly rental of Rs. 5-8. The defendant however did not keep up his payments with due regularity, and in consequence plaintiffs served him with a notice that notice was served in March last. The defendant subsequently obtained illegal possession by breaking open the lock of the door.

The defendant denied that there had ever been any sale of the property, by his wife Suntabace either to the parties mentioned by the plaintiff or to any other person; he also repudiated the existence of any agreement declaring that none had ever been signed by him. The three transfer deeds were then produced in Court, the first one giving the right of the property to Suntabace, and one each of sale from her to Chutta Pudma and Heera Hatta, and lastly, that of the plaintiffs in the present action. The agreement was likewise put in and read.

The defendant's mark was proved by one of the witnesses that attested the signing of the agreement, who stated also that the rent for the house was at the same time agreed to by the defendant. One of the plaintiffs stated that they had purchased the house from Chutta Pudma and Heera Hatta, and that it had been let to the defendant, who had paid rent for it which had been duly entered in a book which was produced. He also stated that the premises had been entered in their names, in the Collector's Office, and that the agreement which the defendant had entered into with them had been attested by two witnesses.

The defendant on being examined insisted that the house belonged to his wife Suntabace, that it had never been sold at all but only mortgaged to Chutta Pudma, and that he had never paid any rent either to him or the plaintiffs. The house had been given to his wife Suntabace as a present on her marriage. The mortgaged money had been paid but he was not able to produce the receipt as it was torn up, and that it was paid in the presence of two of his castemen, but neither of them were present in Court.

Suntabace said, that she knew nothing about the signing of the agreement by her husband and that he had never paid any rent for the house. She declared that the property had never been sold by her to Pudma; she also denied that she had affixed her mark to the deed of sale declaring that she was unable to write, whatever arrangements had been made by her husband she knew nothing about.

His Honor said, that the question was not one of title to the property but as to the defendant being a tenant of the plaintiffs, the action must be brought in another form when it would be competent for them to go into the question of sale by Suntabace, and to decide whether there had been a sale or not; as it was alleged by the defendant that the house had only been mortgaged. There had been numerous discrepancies in reference to the time when the property had been said to have been sold.

Mr. Barton said, that he would elect to take a nonsuit.

Nonsuited accordingly.

INDIAN.

POONA.

HIS Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Frere, and the Staff proceeded to Kartrij that yesterday morning, to inspect the ground surveyed for the new road to Sattara and the south.

Of the two Companies of Sappers and Miners, now at Poona, one is to be made available by the end of the present month, to work on this Ghat, and the other company for the Kamatka Ghat, some 30 miles off, on the same route.—*Observer, Sept.* 2.

THE CITY MURDER.—We are indebted to a native gentleman who was present at the inquest held in the case, for the following particulars relating to the murder perpetrated in the city on Tuesday last, and of which an account is given in our Thursday's issue.

It appears that in the evening of Tuesday at about five o'clock information was received by the Foujdar that the corpse of a little boy was lying in the compound of an empty house in Eitwar Pait. He immediately repaired to the spot, and, after satisfying himself that death was the result of violence, he ordered several damaged characters to be apprehended and their houses searched, after which an enquiry was instituted by him to discover the friends of the deceased. While so engaged the bereaved parents made their appearance in search of the boy, whom, on their return from work they found missing.

These parties are of the Malee (gardner) caste and reside at Somwar Peit. On Tuesday morning they as usual after giving the boy his breakfast and leaving something for his mid-day meal, went to work; but on their return home not finding the boy, they became alarmed (as he never went far from the house) and commenced a search for him, in the course of which hearing that the corpse of a boy answering to the description of their son, was lying in Eitwar Pait they were led to the spot. When they parted in the morning the person of the child was decked with ornaments of the value of about twenty-five rupees but of which it was denuded when discovered in the evening.

The Foujdar now proceeded to Somwar Pait and here he ascertained from some boys who were playing in the streets that the deceased was last seen about three o'clock in the company of a man whose name they did not know but whom they could recognize. One of the boys, however, so described the man as to render his discovery no longer difficult. He was soon found and recognized by the youngsters as the deceased's companion of the afternoon.

As soon as the Foujdar and the police approached the man he became bewildered and without any questioning confessed that his own hand which had deprived the child of life for the sake of the ornaments which it had on and which he had buried under ground. He pointed out the place and the ornaments were dug up, and with the man kept in safe custody. The next morning an inquest was held on the spot where the corpse was found (and not as stated by us at the civil hospital.) After hearing the evidence tendered by the Foujdar the inquisition recorded a verdict of "wilful murder" against Ganoo Malee. This is the name of the miscreant and he is about twenty years of age.

He confesses to having inveigled his victim on the promise of giving him a kite and says he was tempted by some evil spirit to the commission of the deed for which he is very sorry. During the sitting of the inquest upwards of two thousand people had congregated in Eitwar Pait eagerly waiting to know the result.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

THE Directors of the Screw Steam Ship Company have sent out orders to the commanders of their vessels, to fill up with coal at each port on their way home, an arrangement by which they will be enabled to steam whenever the use of the screw can be made serviceable and thus ensure rapid voyages. In future the screws will call at the Cape both out and home, and it is not improbable that they will obtain a contract for carrying the Cape Mails. One thing is very certain, that the present managers of the Company are doing their very best to deserve success, and in spite of the instances of recent misconduct on the part of two of their servants, we believe that they will obtain it.—*Hurkaru, August* 27.

THE seventh Criminal Sessions for the year commence this morning before Sir M. L. Wells. The Calendar, we are glad to find, is unusually light, containing the names of only twenty prisoners. None of the charges are of a serious nature, and the Sessions will probably be brought to a close this week. The Grand Jury are summoned for noon.—*Id.*

WE are glad to find that the Calcutta public will be afforded an opportunity of expressing their opinion upon the conduct of Mr. Laing in connection with the so-called deficit. A numerously signed requisition will this day be presented to the Sheriff, calling upon him to convene a public meeting for the purpose of adopting an address to Mr. Laing, and for considering such other matters connected with the same as may be brought forward. We understand that Saturday next, at three o'clock has been suggested as the most convenient time for the meeting; but this will be notified. We have no doubt that the Town Hall will be crowded on this occasion, for it behoves every man who has the real interests of India at heart to take part in the protest against the mode in which Sir C. Wood has chosen in this as in many others, to jeopardise the best interests of the country.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

HIGH COURT, MADRAS—APPELLATE SIDE.

25th August 1862.

(*Present*—MESSRS. PHILIPS *and* FREERE.)

Mr. Mayne.—On the meeting of the Court said, he wished to address their Honors on a point in which there appeared to be a good deal of misunderstanding. According to the view he had taken of the matter, from what fell from the Court When he was present, he believed that precedence would be accorded to the Barrister Vakeel from the date of actual practice in the Sudr, and if so, he would rank as Vakeel from 1857. Another view mentioned to him was that the Barrister Vakeel would rank, not from the time he first practised, but from the time when he actually signed the Roll of Vakeels.

Philips, J.—That you would not have credit for your past practice.

Mr. Mayne.—Just so. It would be a very great humiliation to me to be told, "you can take the benefit of the option given you by the Court only on submitting to be led by all the present Vakeels," many of whom were my own pupils in the law class. It would also, I submit, be an injustice to my own clients. There can be no doubt that in retaining me, they calculate upon their interest being under my contest. If told that their cases must now in effect be conducted by the Vakeels and that I am to act as their Junior.

Philips, J.—To your old pupils.

Mr. Mayne.—To my old pupils, as the Court observes. I submit it would be looked upon by the clients as a great hardship. If however the Court made such a Rule, I should refuse to practice in any case in which I should be led by any I have led hitherto. I should accept every Vakalath with a special proviso to that effect. No doubt it is a great advantage to have the assistance of the Native members of the Bar. There are certain services which they can render to the client, which could not be rendered by us. But if our positions are to be reversed; if, instead of our leading them they are to lead us, the result to them, and to us, will be very great injury. For instance, if I refused to be associated with them, I should be obliged to deprive myself of their services and they of mine. I would ask the Court to look at this in all its aspects, and I trust the Court will not offer us an option which can't be accepted without humiliation.

Frere J.—What you have submitted deserves great consideration. I certainly understood it as you state. We will consult the Chief Justice, and let you know.—*Athenæum and Statesman, Sept.* 2.

SIND.

THE land assessment in Sind is not at all heavy if the cultivators are not put to all the expenses above described in the shape of canal clearances, lapa, &c. &c. This item of revenue would annually increase if the people were left to themselves, but instead of this being done kardar "Nuzzukhan" or Mooktiar Kar "Soorj Mul" considering that the extent of cultivation in their respective charges however brought about, is the only evidence of their prosperity, goes on forcing cultivation, not by bringing waste lands under the plough, but by making the cultivators raise a second crop of chenna or mustard on their rice fields which were reaped only a month previously for the purpose of levying a double assessment on the same field, one for the kurreef and the other for the rubbee crop making it oppressive and inconvenient for the poorer classes of the people to pay up the government demands.

This system will be found to exist in several districts of the province but more especially in those of Upper Sind.

Besides the revenue derived from cultivation, large sums are annually realized from kolabs and dunds or lakes, which are put up to auction and sold to the highest bidder on account of the fishes, wild duck and other game, pubbun, or seeds of the lotos plant, and bey* obtainable from them. The teckadars or farmers generally sell their monopoly of the feathered tribe to mohanas a class of boatmen, who are also fishermen, and who generally collect and build for themselves huts of jow branches, on the borders of these dunds and colabs, for the express purpose of fishing and entraping game as well as to root up bey, and gather the pubbun. Out of the fish caught daily, which is generally about five or six boat loads, the teckadar or farmer takes half, also two-fifths of the whole of the pubbun that may be gathered, and two beys, or what is termed "doongee" as his share, from each individual employed in rooting up the same. It is very amusing to see hundreds of men, women, and children dabbling in the mud in the water, and on the borders of these dunds and colabs in search of bey.

Of the several kinds of grain produced, the rice generally finds a ready and profitable sale on the spot, as yuchayuts or agents and others, who trade in this commodity, have granaries constructed in different parts of the district and purchase all the rice procurable at the zumindars prices, the object of these men being to export it to Kurrachee and other parts of the province in consequence of which demand the zumindars who cultivate this description of crop are in much better circumstances than their brethren who cultivate jowaree and other crops, the reason being that they have a ready and remunerative market for their produce which save them the inconvenience and loss that their neighbours suffer in being in a measure compelled to dispose of their crops at a ruinously low price to enable them to meet the demands of government in cash.

* The root of the lotos plant which is considered and relished as a great dainty by Bhoodus is a good substitute for potatoes where none are procurable, as is the case in many parts of Sind.

The other grain raised in the district are generally disposed of, before the crops arrive at perfection and in many instances before the seed is sown as the zumindars more or less enter into engagements with the Banian and other money-lenders for Buttai, or to sell their grain to them at a much lower rate than the ruling prices which may be at the time current in the bazaar. This is not to be attributed to the period allowed them for paying up their regular revenue instalment being insufficient but to the fact of their not being in affluent circumstances which preclude them from meeting the demands of government in cash, so long as this objectionable practice continues the cultivator will never be benefitted.

The following table shews the time of sowing and harvest of each description of crop as well as the months in which the cultivators are called upon to pay in their revenue instalments.

Fussul or Crop.	Time of Sowing.	Time of Harvest.	Instalments when Due.
Rubbee	...Nov. to Jan.	Apr. & May.	June, July and August.
Pêshrus	...April & May.	June to Dec.	October and November.
Kurreef	...June to Aug.	Oct. to Dec.	Jan. Feb. March and April.

The buttai system pursued by these money-lenders may be briefly described thus, the buttaidar makes advances to the cultivators to the extent of from 8 to 10 rupees the acre for rice and from 5 to 6 rupees for jowaree and bajree lands, upon this advance no interest is charged but when the crop comes to perfection and is reaped and cleaned, he takes half the produce, and from the remainder of the grain claims so much more as would represent the amount he had previously advanced, at rates, the most ruinous to the cultivator for all which he merely pays up the government assessment.

The lapa received by the zumindars from their koonbees on account of occupancy, is as follows. On rice crop as well as on wheat raised on Sylab lands; on chenna on muttur and on mustard 1-8th of the whole produce. On mokee jowaree and bajree 1-10th. On Churkee Jowaree and Bajree, as well as on wheat raised by wells 1-12th. On the remaining products no regular fixed rates is taken, but the quantity is by no means small.—*Poona Observer, Aug.* 26.

SYLHET.

THE following is from Sylhet:—

"Our frontier has again been enlivened with another fight in that most benighted of all uncivilized regions, the beautiful valley of Munnipore! It appears its Rajah, like other savage Rajahs, is a tyrant and oppressor, and does all the injury he can to his subjects in doing which we give him protection, lest the excellent man's throat should be cut by his own subjects. But even our protection does not prevent yearly attempts being made to dethrone him. This place and Cachar is filled with Rajpootras from Munnipoor. Hungry, idle, lean, starving, Rajpootras, and hundreds of their followers. A large body of these people armed with guns, and a couple of field pieces, started from Cachar, and descended upon the valley of Munnipoor. They were overtaken by some of the 44th N. I. and some of them killed, but they reached the capital, and got into the Rajah's residence, killing and wounding lots of fat Munnipoories, and some six or seven of our sepoys, they were however, beaten out, and the leader a notorious rebel and thief (who it is to be hoped is hung ere this) was captured, wounded in about twenty places. This attack was planned months ago, when it was supposed the Political Agent was withdrawn from Munnipoor. For the sake of preserving trade with Burmah, and protecting British subjects living in Munnipoor, by all means give the Rajah protection; but at the same time force him to treat his subjects well. Let the whole country be thrown open—make a good road right into Ava;—and then this savage country will be civilized; but not till then. More of Munnipoor again."—*Hurkaru, August* 25.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

CHINA.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*From the Overland China Mail, August* 11.)

THE London Mail of June 26th arrived here on the 7th instant.

The irregular nature of our communication with Japan prevents us from being able to report continuously the progress of events in our Settlements there. The last information received was by a steamer belonging to Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., and the only item of news which it brought was to the effect that all the Ministers had left Yedo, the American Minister included. There is considerably more significance in this fact than may at first appear. Such an event has never happened since Foreign relations were opened with the country; but that this is precisely the consummation that a party in Yedo have been sedulously scheming for during the last few years, is now pretty well understood and admitted by many political observers. In our last summary of news we recorded the continued residence of all the Ministers, who seemed to vie with each other in remaining at their respective posts. Of this course, however, they have simultaneously become weary, and now, for the first time, the Japanese Authorities behold Yedo without a Foreign Official. We have often pointed out the present state of affairs as being wrought for with great patience and not a little skill by the Japanese government; and, if the reports can be relied upon, a move has been made by the combined Foreign Ambassadors, which, while quite voluntary on their part, is yet entirely satisfactory to the native dignitaries. Another report to the effect that the great Princess of Japan, grandmother to the Tycoon the excessive revenue he derived from foreign trade, were about to demand the opening of additional ports in their own territories, is not at all likely to prove true, although pleasing and rather plausible. The result of the alleged gathering of Daimois at Yedo has not transpired; it may simply have been an auxiliary move towards inducing Colonel Neale and the others to retire from Yedo. Matters in Japan are therefore, with one important exception, pretty much as when we last wrote.

With regard to China, the last fortnight has passed without any incident of importance. A general view of the present state of the Empire will be found in another column, under the form of a letter from Hankow; there are some reflections made in that letter upon the British Minister at Peking, in regard to Protestant missionary labours in the Metropolis of China; those reflections are most likely deserved. No doubt the support of the claims of missionaries is troublesome to our officials, beyond even that of merchants; and missionaries are apt to be, for particular reasons, the cause of more delicate complications than other classes of Foreigners; but their exclusion from Peking is a measure altogether too unwarrantable and we doubt not, one that will not go uncriticised in England, or unconsured.

At Tien-tsin, Cholera has been raging frightfully among the native population and is said to be moving in the direction of Peking. Further accounts say that the statesman Kweiliang has succumbed to it. Only one foreigner has fallen a victim in Tien-tsin.

At Chefoo, also, the pestilence has committed dreadful havoc, 20,000 people, it is reported, having died of it. The Rev. S. Hall and other four of the Foreign residents expired within a few days.

At Shanghai, everything is quiet.

From the ports on the Yang Tsze, we have no particular intelligence. Hankow continues to improve. We have heard no solution of the landlot difficulty; that has been consigned to Peking, where delay is necessary, and undue delay more than suspected.

Canton and Macao have both suffered most seriously from the effects of a typhoong which swept over that district about a fortnight ago; it is said to have been of a more severe nature than any that has been experienced for upwards of thirty years. The destruction of life and property at Canton is immense, the loss of life in the city and neighbourhood being estimated at forty thousand; that is the highest estimate, but continued enquiries show it to be probably the most correct. At Macao, some damage was done and a number of lives lost, but the place is not at all

demanded by the Thames prevent purchases, but 20 chops Comtih Congou, 3,000 boxes Scented Orange Pekoe, 2,000 Scented Caper, and 600 Canton-made Gunpowder, have found buyers. The Stocks are, 50 chops Congou, and 2,200 packages Country Green. In Silk, only 200 piculs have been sold at previous prices. Freights, to London, £5 to £4; to New York, $16. Vessels loading, for London, *Chaszie* (full), *Dewa Gungadhur*, *John Nicholson*, *North-fleet*, *Oithona*, and *William Mitchell*. The *Hero* is on the berth for the Cape and London. For Liverpool, the *Chrysolite* is nearly full.

MACAO.—400 boxes Orange Pekoe, have been taken. On hand, 500 half-chests New and 8,000 Old Tayshan, 1,200 Young Hayson, and 1,200 boxes Orange Pekoe.

HONGKONG.—Sales of Imports comprise 650 bales Bengal Cotton, 50 Yarn, 9,500 pieces Grey and 1,000 White Shirtings, 11,000 T. Cloths, 800 Long Ells, 400 Lastings, 300 Camlets, and 75,000 piculs Rice at 30 cents advance. Exchange on London, 4/7 a 4/6½. Freights to London falling, but smaller vessels for the Coast still find good employ.

SHIPPING CHARTERS AND SETTLEMENTS.

(*From J. S. Hook's Circular.*)

'Lady Macdonald,' British ship, 632 tons, Manila to London, £3.17.6 for Dry Sugar, £4.7.6 for Wet Sugar and Hemp.

'Dumbuills Castle,' Brit. ship 443 tons Fuhchau to England, current rates (reported down to £5 per ton.)

'Flatworth,' Brit. barque, 378 tons, hence to Shanghae, $4,400 in full.

'Maria Phillippine,' Hom. Schooner, 126 tons, hence to Shanghae, 55 cents per picul.

'Isabella Hamilton,' Brit. barque, 298 tons, Whampoa to Shanghae, 52½ cents per picul.

'Fritz & Anton,' Brit. schooner, 266 tons, hence to Shanghae, 57½ cents per picul.

'Banshee,' Brit. barque 407 tons, Whampoa to Shanghae, 52½ cents per picul.

'Farvel,' Danish barque, tons, monthly charter, $1,600, Tientsin, Cheefoo, and back.

'Bertha,' Ham. brig, 164 tons, hence to Shanghae 57½ cent per picul.

'Vesta,' Dan. brig, tons, Macao to Shanghae, 60 cents per picul.

'James Lawrence,' Am. schooner, 313 tons, hence, to Shanghae, with original cargo of Rice, 52½ cents per picul.

'Borderer,' Brit. ship, 561 tons, hence to Shanghae, 55 cents per picul.

'Veritas,' Brem. brig, 270 tons, hence to Shanghae, 57½ cents picul.

'Fruiterer,' Am. barque, 322 tons, hence to Shanghae, 57½ cents per picul.

'Cambridge,' Brit. barque, 498 tons, Macao to Shanghae, 55 cents per picul.

'Catherine,' Dr. Brig, 198 tons, Macao to Shanghae, 57½ cents per picul.

'Niagara,' Da. barque, 586 tons, hence to Shanghae, current rates, (50 to 55 cents per picul.)

'Mercedes,' Chi, ship, 615 tons, hence to Shanghae, current rates, (50 to 55 cents per picul.)

'Melbourne,' Brit. barque, 494 tons, hence to Shanghae, current rates, (50 to 55 cents per picul.)

'Chota,' Brit. ship, 913 tons, hence to Shanghae, current rates, (50 to 55 cents per picul.)

'Bengal,' Am. ship, 900 tons, hence to Shanghae, current rates, (50 to 55 cents per picul.)

'Orient,' Ham. schooner, 150 tons, hence to Shanghae, 57½ cents per picul.

'Kennington,' Brit. ship, 725 tons, hence to Macao and Shanghae, 50 cents per picul.

'Elizabeth,' Fr. ship, 443 tons, Macao to Saigon 65 cents per picul, and back, taking part cargo there free.

'Madalena,' Ham. barque, 500 tons, Manila seeking.

'Aristides,' Ham. barque, 580 tons, Manila, seeking.

SHANGHAI.

CIRCUMSTANCES continue to crowd around and within this anomalous settlement of Shanghai, that force upon us more and more every day, the consideration of a better system of self-government than that which obtains at the present time. On a former occasion we alluded cursorily to this vital question; and we have reason to believe that our remarks assisted in arousing the attention of the most influential foreign residents, the representatives of the Treaty Powers and the Municipal authorities, to a sense of its importance and its immediate discussion. For this purpose a special meeting of Land Renters will be held at H. B. M.'s Consulate on an early day in September. Meanwhile, we deem it our duty, as exponents of public opinion, to raise the argument, and open our columns for the eventilation of the subject.

At the outset, it must be admitted that the body politic is ripe for the establishment of some consolidated system of government, otherwise any movement in that direction would be premature. If we are not in error, there are few, if any, among the earnest, thinking members of this community, but who are abundantly satisfied on this point—that the formation of one central and responsible executive power emanating from a legislative assembly, empowered to draw up a code of laws for general purposes, is becoming an absolute necessity. Wherever we turn our attention, we see public abuses that require remedying, or some struggling improvement that looks up for protection and assistance, while the change in general, demands immediate classification under a governmental system of law and order. Even if it be contended that we are still in an undeveloped state, it is only prudent that we should be prepared beforehand to meet any emergency forced upon us, by the influx of a foreign population, who might trespass upon the rights of the pioneer residents, and create further confusion than exists at present.

Admitting, therefore, that we are verging upon our political majority, it appears to us that the first point for consideration is our territorial position, as it involves the whole question of our existence as an independent foreign community. If we were asked the simple topographical question, "What is Shanghai?" We should have some difficulty in giving a satisfactory answer. It is not a colony like Hongkong, nor a city like Victoria, on that island; and yet it has all the elements of both, even in a higher degree than that which our southern neighbours possess. With the commerce and adjuncts of a great maritime city, like Hamburg in Europe, or Melbourne in Australia, it goes by the humble appellation of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, as if it was an insignificant suburb of the wretched Chinese city of that name. Much error exists abroad on this head. Recently we read in the columns of a southern contemporary, that the settlement was situated between the walled city and the river, whereas there is not a foot of ground to spare between the Wong-poo and the Chinese town and suburb. To those at a distance who take an interest in the welfare of Shanghai, we may inform them that the site of this remarkable colony of foreigners in China, is North of the walled city, and extends along the river bank for about three miles, including what are denominated the French, English, and American concessions, divided from each other by the Yang-king-pang Creek on the South, where our gallant Allies are chiefly located; and to the North by the Soochow Creek, across which our American cousins have mostly taken up their abods; while between the two, the British Consulate and the princely mansions of English merchants, present to the eye of the traveller the nucleus of a city of palaces. With a river frontage of three miles, the habitations stretch back for an average of one mile, being most sparse on the American side, and densest in the British quarter, where they stretch in a mass from the river bank for about a mile and a half.

Within these limits are located a small foreign population, but possessing wealth and influence equal to fifty times their number in any colonial possession; together with a native population of fully a hundred thousand, among whom are some of the richest Chinese in the empire. Besides this display of wealth and influence on shore, our harbour presents a forest of masts stretching for five miles up and down the river, amongst which at the present time are nearly two hundred square-rigged foreign merchantmen and steamers, averaging five hundred tons burthen, showing its position as a great maritime city and commercial emporium. Notwithstanding these evidences of the future foreign metropolis of China, Shanghai is denominated merely a settlement, and we are only denizens on sufferance, from the Imperial Authorities. We have built the foundation, and partly reared the edifices of a magnificent city on land which is not held in perpetuity; and we traffic in merchandize, produce, and treasure, by the million sterling per month, yielding noble revenues, over which we have no control. With the innate stability of a prosperous state, our territorial privileges, are, as it were, built upon sand—with the strength of a young giant in our body politic, running the race of progress and civilization, we are bound hand and foot by the shackles of officialdom. Under these circumstances it is high time that the topographical boundaries of Shanghai were defined, according to the political status, wealth, and influence of its inhabitants.—*North China Herald, July 26.*

JAPAN.

ANOTHER tragic scene in the drama of British Relations with Japan, has just been enacted at Yedo. The anniversary of the attack on the British Legation last year has been inaugurated by the sacrifice of English blood to some mysterious influence inimical to foreigners, which has existed from the days of the Japanese Martyrs, recently canonized at Rome. All the display of British power at the open ports on these islands, and of diplomacy at the court of the Tycoon, fails at protect Her Britannic Majesty's representatives from the danger of assassination. One Minister leaves the dreaded spot at the capital of the Japanese Empire, to report upon the unsatisfactory position of the Legation with the hereditary peers of the realm; and no sooner does his successor assume the reigns of office, than a murderous assault is made upon his quarters in the dead of night; two sentinels are killed, and all the members of the Legation, with their military escort deem it prudent to retire from Yedo to Kokohama, where the Minister-plenipotentiary of France has also taken up his abods.

Such are the events which have transpired since the end of June: events significant of future complications between foreign states and the dominant ruling powers in Japan. The details of this affair are briefly these:—On the night of the 20th June, Colonel Neale, H. B. M.'s Charge d'Affaires, and the members of the Legation at Yedo were aroused by the report of fire-arms and fighting, where the sentries were posted, close to their sleeping apartments. On reaching the scene of assault they found a corporal of marines welcoming in his blood from numerous wounds, and dead, further on a private of the same corps—both belonging to H. M. S. *Renard*—severely wounded, from the effects of which he died the day after. On inquiry, chiefly of one of the Japanese guard—of whom there were five hundred within the precincts of the Legation—it appears that a man armed with a formidable pike, was seen creeping towards Colonel Neale's apartment, when he was stopped by the sentry, whereon he made a determined attack on the marine, inflicting twenty-two wounds; he then retreated and encountered the second marine whom he also overpowered and then escaped.

So far the evidence of the Japanese sentry—who it seems neither struck a blow at the assassin, or received one himself—would go to prove that there was only one assailant. This, however, is much doubted, not only from the number of wounds inflicted, but there were sword-cuts on the victims, which could not have been given by a pike. In the affray this weapon was dropped, and on examination discovered to belong to one of the guard—placed by the Japanese government within the premises to protect the Legation. Search being made, the assassin was found to be a soldier of the guard, when he was traced to his house, where he had committed suicide in the Japanese style by ripping himself up, while his person showed the marks of serious wounds, no doubt inflicted by the sentries. The bodies of the murdered men were conveyed to Yokohama, and buried with all the honours due to men who had died in discharge of their duty.—*North China Herald, August 7.*

CEYLON.

SUMMARY.

(*From the Colombo Overland Observer, Aug.* 18.)

WE have to record a sudden and marked change in the weather. Over a large portion of Ceylon, rain has fallen copiously for the greater part of the fortnight. In Colombo and the low country all that has fallen has been welcome. But in many of the planting districts they complain of rather too much moisture. The fact is that the monsoon weather which we missed in May and June has visited us in August, a month which ordinarily is one of the driest in the year. Instead of the average of less than 3 inches of rain; August this year, will probably shew from 15 to 20.—Several vessels were ready to sail just as the rains commenced and accordingly our memorandum of vessels which have sailed with Coffee is as follows:—

	PLANTATION.	NATIVE.	TOTAL.
3 ships for London, with...Cwts.	15,156	4,476	19,632
Total 3 ships with...Cwt.	15,156	4,476	19,632
Total shpmt. to August 13 1862.....	403,058	155,980	559,038
Do. last year ...	443,177	130,417	573,594
Cwt.	40,119	25,563	14,556
	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.

From this statement it will be seen that while the decrease, as compared with last season, on Plantation, is no less than 40,000 cwts., the increase on Native is 25,000. The aggregate falling off is thus reduced to 14,556 cwts., our total shipments to date being 559,000 cwts., against 573,000 to the same period last year. There are still six weeks of the season to run on, so that we have no reason to doubt that the total exports of the season ending 30th Sept. will be made up to at least 580,000, the deficiency on last season being just what it is now, 14,000, instead of 100,000 to 200,000 prognosticated at one time. It will be remembered that from a very early period we took our stand for a much higher figure than the Planters feared. The fact seems to be that the patches of Coffee cultivated by Natives are now contributing more to our total out-turn than many people imagine. To shew the effect of opening Districts by means of roads, a Planter of great influence and experience, attracted our attention a few days ago to the fact that all along the Pangwelle Road from Katugastotte to Kalibokka there is now a perfect series of Coffee gardens, where formerly a Coffee bush was rarely to be seen. And we have just been conversing with another gentleman, long connected with Coffee planting in this island, who states that in Ouvah the number of small Coffee gardens cultivated by Natives has increased amazingly. He repeated a statement which we had formerly heard from a Superintendent of large Estate, that in the twenty years during which that property has been in existence, it is matter of certainty that 200 at least of the coolies employed on it have settled in the country. They are generally employed at first by Moormen to cultivate their patches of land, and they gradually settle down as cultivators, boutique-keepers, &c. Not only do facts like these affect the production of Coffee, but the interesting and important questions of health and mortality of coolies. The gentleman to whom we have last referred, Dr. Kelson, is strongly of opinion, founded on his own experience here and in England, that the coolies in Ceylon are remarkably free from sickness and casualties. There are of course differences, according to the nature of the districts in Southern India whence the coolies come, some of the people being physically superior to others. There can be no doubt at all, we imagine, that, whatever may have been the case in earlier years, the rates of sickness and mortality have been now, on most properties reduced to a minimum. The Government Hospitals, too, at Kandy, Gampola, &c., are most efficient, and the coolies are fast acquiring confidence in European practice.

DISTRIBUTION OF COFFEE CROP EXPORTED FROM CEYLON, FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1861 TO 13TH AUG. 1862:—

	Plantation.	*Native.*	*Total.*
London	384,321	126,839	511,160
Liverpool	3,213	1,948	5,161
Falmouth	"	3,611	3,611
Havre	2,154	8,148	10,302
Belle Isle	406	6,589	6,995
New York	"	919	919
Gibraltar	3,820	2,000	5,820
Sydney	3,879	975	4,854
Melbourne.....	3,202	1,387	4,589
Mauritius	2,063	3,564	5,627
Total.....	403,058	155,980	559,038

While Coffee Planting is advancing rapidly and Cocoanut Planting following at a more sober pace, and while we are talking doubtfully about Cotton, we regret to have a fresh proof afforded that Sugar Planting has been an unsuccessful experiment in Ceylon. It has failed in the valley of Doombera—it has failed in the alluvial soils near Negombo; and now the long-continued efforts of Lord Elphinstone and his representatives to make Sugar Planting profitable in the neighbourhood of Matura have been abandoned. The only Sugar Plantations proper now remaining, are,—the property of Messrs. Baring at Peradenia, and that of Messrs. Winter at Baddegamme near Galle. We believe too, that Sugar is still made at Perth Estate near Pantura. In each case other cultivations are conjoined with that of Sugar.

There are several small Sugar Estates belonging to Natives in the Southern Province, but we believe the produce is chiefly sent to the bazaars as "Sugar Cane," of which the Natives, young and old, are exceedingly fond. The damp climate of Ceylon is not favourable to crystallization, but the great cause of failure has been the extreme poverty of the soil, and the impossibility of obtaining good guano or other fertilizing materials at a reasonable cost. When Chemistry has given the world the means of applying highly fertilizing materials at a cheap cost,—sugar may yet be a staple product of Ceylon.

The Governor has returned to Colombo and preparation made for the approaching Session of Council. It is not to be opened until the 27th instant, instead of the 19th as originally announced,—the delay being, probably due to a wish on the Governor's part to be able in his opening speech to announce, definitely, the position of the Railway question. We shall all be glad to have the Railway, if we can get it at a reasonable sum; but, Railway or no Railway, we trust the Governor will be prepared to announce a liberal expenditure on roads and bridges. Of all other material improvements these are the most essential to the continued prosperity and progress of the Colony. There being a strong feeling abroad on the subject, we have endeavoured to obtain the correct figures for 1860 and 1861. The amount voted by the Legislative Council for 1861 in the Supply and Supplementary Bills, was as follows:—

Works and Buildings	£ 32,339
Roads, Streets, and Bridges	108,781
Total voted.....	£141,120
The amount expended, we believe, did not exceed on the whole	£125,090
Amount unexpended in 1861	£ 16,120

So that there was not a very large unexpended balance in 1861.

In 1860 the amount expended for Public Works &c., was as follows:—

Works and Buildings	£ 24,795
Roads, Streets, and Bridges	£ 95,988
Expended under the Surplus Fund Ordinance	£ 78,425
Total expended on Public Works in 1860 was.....	£199,207
The amount expended in 1861 including the expenditure under the Surplus Fund Ordinances, could not have exceeded ...	£145,000
Less expended in 1861 for Public Works...	£ 54,207

If the expenditure under the Surplus Fund Ordinances excluded in both cases, it will be seen that while in 1860 the amount of the year's revenue expended on Public Works was £120,000; the expenditure in 1861 exceeded this sum by £5,000. We fear the expenditure on Public Works in 1862 will compare unfavourably in amount with the two previous years.

We have recently reported many changes in the Service. Others are imminent. Mr. Justice Sterling has applied for his pension, which will, doubtless, be this time granted. In the ordinary course of things and in view, we believe, of distinct promises made, Mr. Morgan would be his successor. But what is to be done with Mr. Thomson, and what is the Governor to do for a Queen's Advocate in whom he can have confidence? Such are the questions that arise, and we suppose the end of it will be that Mr. Morgan will be requested to waive his claim to the Supreme Court, into which, to the great delight of Sir Edward Creasy, Mr. Thomson will be forked; Mr. Morgan becoming Queen's Advocate.—Consequent on the death of Mr. Smedley, Mr. Alexander Murray has been appointed District Judge of Kandy, an appointment which, considering the pressure of the Civil Service "claims" does the Governor great credit. It has given great satisfaction to the Bar and to the Public. When we say "the Bar," we refer to the really able and respectable members of a profession which in this country, unhappily, embraces a large mass of ignorance and worse.

Much astonishment and some excitement has been created by the judgment of the Supreme Court, that to married couples domiciled in Kandy, the Kandian law of property applies. The position of the case is thus stated by a legal correspondent:—

"The opinion in the Elk Cottage case was originally given by me *in favour of Mrs. Kershaw*, and it proceeded upon the construction of the clause of the Ordinance No. 5 of 1852—which by some mistake (as I believe) is made to apply to Europeans only in cases of "succession *ab in testato*, or inheritance"—thereby establishing the converse of the rule that in matters *inter vivos*, the Kandian Law must apply!! Hence the "conflict," and I must say it is a conflict with *a vengeance*,"

We presume one of the first tasks of the Legislature will be to remedy this anomaly; and we trust an early codification of our laws will follow.

We subjoin the comparative statement of revenue collected in the Western and Southern Provinces for the first seven months of 1851 and 1862. The increase still continues in the Southern Province, that for the last month, July, alone being £222 on the same period of last year and although the decrease in the Western is large when compared with the unusual collection in 1861, still that for July (£809) is very much smaller than the average decrease of each of the previous six months (£3,585.) With the large importation of rice which is expected to take place during the remaining part of the year, the deficit may yet be greatly modified.

Statement shewing the Customs' Revenue of the Western and Southern Provinces for the first seven months of 1861 *and* 1862.

	Western Province. £	s.	d.	Southern Province. £	s.	d.
From 1st Jan. to 31st July 1861, including Exports	129,214	6	11	13,166	12	6
From 1st Jan. to 31st July 1862, including Exports	106,893	10	4	16,367	10	6
Total...	236,107	17	3	29,534	3	0
Increase	.....			3,200	18	0
Decrease	22,320	16	7	.....		
Total...	22,320	16	7	3,200	18	0
Deduct Increase...	3,200	18	0			
Net Decrease.....	19,119	18	7			

Amongst the exciting topics of the fortnight have been the peculiar conduct of the French Consul, and the extremely disgraceful conduct of Capt. Pritchard of the Royal Navy, late Master Attendant of Colombo. Amongst the gentlemen whom this person swindled out of money was Mr. Justice Sterling, who will doubtless make such representations home, that neither the list of the Royal Navy nor that of the Government Service of Ceylon will be long disgraced with the name of Mr. Pritchard. It is pretty certain that Capt. Donnan of the *Pearl* will be appointed Master Attendant of Colombo, Mr. Mackay the present Chief Officer, taking the command of the *Pearl*.

Amongst the approaching departures are those of two old residents:—Mr. Darley, the head of the Firm of Darley, Butler & Co., and Dr. Kelson, a well known Planter. It is now thirty years since Mr. Darley first arrived in Ceylon, and he leaves it with a name conspicuous for integrity. Mr. Darley was for many years a Member of the local Legislature in which he did good service to the colony.

We are glad to believe that while Mr. Darley has been successful as a merchant, Dr. Kelson has been fortunate as a Planter. Mr. Nietner, a Prussian gentleman distinguished for his scientific attainments, is also going on a visit to his "Fatherland."

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